

GENERAL CONVENTION OF RADICAL POLITI

CAL ABOLITIONISTS,
AT BOSTON.
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
Oct. 22d, 24th and 25th, 1855.
The appointment of the *General Convention in Syracuse,*
N. Y., in June last.

The undersigned, a Committee of Arrangements appointed by the 'Central Abolition Committee,' are authorized by said Committee to invite a General Convention of 'Radical Political Abolitionists' in Boston, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 23d, 24th and 25th, 1855, for the purpose of discussing the legality and unconstitutionality of Slavery, and the power of the Federal Government over slavery in the United States.

Also, to provide means for propagating the sentiments and advocating the measures of 'Radical Political Abolitionists,' and, if judged best, to organize for that object.

A NATIONAL ABOLITION SOCIETY.
Among those expected to be in attendance and take part in the proceedings, are Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, S. S. Jocelyn, Frederick Douglass, A. F. Fyffe, J. Matlack, A. G. Beman—the undersigned, and others, who may be announced hereafter.

WILLIAM GOODPELL,
Jas. McCune Smith,
Com. of Arr.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.
In accordance with a vote of the last National Women's Rights Convention, held in Philadelphia, the next convention will be held in Cincinnati, on the 17th and 18th of October next.

In behalf of the Central Committee,
PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
LUCK STONE BLACKWELL, Sec'y.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUE.
The first day of October, 1855, the 4th Anniversary the memorable Jerry Rescue, is at hand. The spirit still defied oppression, and scorned as a filthy rag the enactment of a law-defying Congress intended to give oppression power and dignity, we were to be at Syracuse in embodiment at Syracuse. Its proportions are expanding in contempt of political parties. As the organ of such embodiment, we appeal to our bold countrymen, to the world, to confess its legitimacy, justice, and authority. Therefore we call them to be at Syracuse on the 1st of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to honor the first successful and glorious strike, which in the United States rescued an outraged slave, and set him free.

JOHN THOMAS,
JAMES FULLER,
LUCIUS C. MATLACK,
T. G. WHITE,
MONTGOMERY MERRICK,
Syracuse, Aug. 8, 1855. Committee.

LECTURES IN VERMONT.
WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Vermont as follows:—

Bradford, (Orange Co.)	Monday,	Oct. 8.
East Topsham,	Tuesday,	" 9.
East Corinth,	Wednesday,	" 11.
East Topsham,	Thursday,	" 12.
Newbury,	Friday,	" 13.
Wells River,	Saturday,	" 14.
	Sunday,	" 15.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.
WM. W. BROWN, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

Bridge-water,	Friday,	Sept. 28.
Bridge-water, School District No. 6,	Saturday,	" 29.
Bridge-water Town Hall, eve'g,	"	" 30.
North Abington,	Tuesday,	Oct. 2.

N. B. The Sunday meetings will be held through the day; or others also may address them.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

FOR SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in BOSTON, on Sunday afternoon, September 30, probably at 5 o'clock.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT EAST PRINCETON.
The Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at East Princeton, on Sunday, the 30th inst.

The Convention will hold three sessions during the day, at the usual hours of public service.

able speakers will be present at the meeting; among them, Mr. GARRISON, from Boston.

JOEL SMITH, President.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

FOR THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at BATTLE CREEK, commencing on Saturday, the 6th of October, and continuing its session two or three days.

Able speakers from a distance will be present to take part in the discussion; among whom, we expect Henry C. Wright of Boston, Charles C. Burleigh of Connecticut, Aaron M. Powell of New York, Stephen S. Foster of Massachusetts, and M. R. Robinson of Ohio.

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Michigan A. S. Society,

JACOB WALTON, Jr., Cor. Sec.

WANTED.
Colored girls wanted for family work.

An industrious girl can obtain a situation in an up-story sewing department in a neighboring city. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES FOR LYCEUMS.
WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry in the New England Female Medical College, author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' respectfully invites to lyceum committees that he is prepared to receive applications for the delivery of his new lecture, 'Transcendental Physiology,' or for short courses of lectures on Chemistry and Physiology.

Address, Prof. W. S. Brown, 274 Washington street, Boston.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON
IN MOYAMENSING JAIL.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,
A FINE Portrait representing this Martyr to the cause of Freedom, Truth and Justice, (versus Law), taken from life, in the cell in which he was incarcerated by Judge Kane for alleged Contempt of Court. Size of the Picture, 16 by 20 in. Price, Fifty Cents.

Those desiring early impressions of this interesting Picture can receive them by sending their names with the Publisher, THOMAS CURTIS, 134 Arch Street, Philadelphia, where all orders for the trade must be addressed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1855.

Will be Published, January 18th,
KING OOBLOO,
OF THE MOUNTAINS OF MENDUSA.

BY LEO L. LLOYD.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution.
The Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The location is elevated and healthy, yet easy of access from all parts of the city. For particulars, address S. ROGERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, April 13.

DR. H. W. MASON,
DENTIST,
49 TREMONT STREET,
(OVER LEONARD & CO'S AUCTION ROOM),
BOSTON.

DR. M. is a regular graduate in dental medicine and Surgery, and operates on the most reasonable terms.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1855. 6m

School for Young Ladies.
THE subscribers will open a School for Young Ladies in Thorndike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next.

The Course of Study embraces the English branches, including the higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages.

Terms: \$100 per annum, without extra charges.

Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben. Clapp's 154, Washington street, Boston, or directly to the subscribers,

CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth,
INCREASE S. SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester.
BOSTON, August 10, 1855. 1645

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

FREEDOM OF THE SOUL.

'Tis a glorious thing to stand as free as air,
To throw aside the shackles which sectarian bondmen wear;
Ay, fettered not by creed, or clan, or gold, or land, or sex,
You roam through the world of light and life, rejoicing you are free
To recognize the good and true, the beautiful and grand,
Beneath the blue heavens where you dwell, and in the distant land.
You love the sunny spot of earth where you draw the breath of life,
But scorn to shed your brother's blood in the brutal heat of strife;
For the whole earth is so rich with flowers, and fair before your sight,
And all as sacred as your own, you hold your neighbor's right;
For you love the perfect laws of God, the laws of peace and love,
And would that His will be done on earth as in the world above.
Your soul breathes ever, Excelsior!—as clouds pass from your sight:
Oh, wondrous beautiful things you see, in the clear, immortal light.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

BY MRS. JAMES MATOON.

The song of the bird and hum of the bee
Are passing away in their fulfilment;
The opening bud and the expanding flower
Will charm us no more at the twilight hour.
The robin hath roamed with his mate away,
No longer the whippoorwill chants his lay;
And the moonbeams gleam on the voiceless air,
Fraught with the spirit of love and prayer.
No more can I twine for my flowing hair
The white rose wreath in its beauty rare!
Or pluck for the vase the richest dye
Which the rainbow tints in beauty vie.
No more can I gather the little wild weed,
Whose fragrance all other sweet flowers exceed;
E'en this humble flower, which graces the plain,
Can mitigate sorrow, and soften our pain.
The humming-bird, too, with its bright crimson breast,
He too with the flowers is seeking for rest;
In vain did I offer protection and care
From Autumn's rude blast, and the keen Winter air.
Not one of the dear little warblers would stay
In my vine-covered trellis, 'mid mosses as gay
As the plumage which nature so lavishly spread;
Oh, they could not stay, as the flowers were all dead.
For Flora had beckoned them to a clime
Where flowers e'er flourish and suns e'er shine,
And the sweet Summer's sylvan perfume
Where the orange and myrtle are waving in bloom.
Then cannot we glean from these lessons of love,
Some impulse divine, some light from above?
Some Flora to guide us to heavenly bowers,
Where blossom unceasing perennial flowers?

AUTUMN MUSINGS.

The Autumn time! the Autumn time!
How softly steals its footsteps on!
How gently fades the summer's prime,
And dims her glories one by one!
The days were bright, and calm, and clear,
It seems yet summer time to me;
But, ah! a change is round me here,
In faded flower and crimson tree.
The Autumn leaves! the Autumn leaves!
How gorgeous in their golden sheen!
And yet it is but death that gives
Their glowing hues for simple green.
Oh! spirit of the frozen North!
Oh! mocker of our summer dreams!
Why com'st thou thus to blight our earth,
And hush the music of our streams?
The Autumn winds! the Autumn winds!
Ye come once more with plaintive sighs;
Ye breathe a dirge to saddened minds,
As softly low ye sweep along.
Ye're sighing for the faded bloom
Of dying Summer's beauty dead,
Like mourners waiting o'er the tomb
Of young and loved ones, early dead.
The Autumn rain! the Autumn rain!
Its sound falls sadly on my ears,
And coursed down the window pane,
The pearly drops seem gushing tears.
Each pale sad flower hath caught a gem,
Which trembles in its loving eye,
Then fallen from its withered stem,
It lays its cheek down low to die.
And yet I love thee, Autumn time!
I love the blessing thou dost bring;
Though thou hast not the merry chime
That thrills the soul in joyous Spring.
'Tis sweetly sad—'tis sadly sweet—
To gaze upon this solemn scene,
Nor would I, if I could, retreat
Where naught but vernal bloom is seen.

THE FEW.

I care not for the coming man,
Nor fear the coming woman;
The one that does the best he can,
He is the great, the true man—
They are but few.
No 'lower crust,' no 'upper ten,'
No 'upper-trendum' know they—
No rank at all but rank of men,
Just 'neath the angel's smile they—
The lofty few.
Condemned unheard, misunderstood,
They glide along the valley,
Few know the good they do or would—
Around whom angels rally—
The unknown few.
How still they move! the noisy world
Goes round as if without them;
From Fortune's wheel they're often whirled,
With scarce a shroud about them—
The suffering few.
Some drag Disease's lengthened chain,
Some chafe with vain endeavor,
And some live down a life-long pain,
And triumph late—forever!
Victorious few.
I care not for the mighty man;
I worship not the many;
Contented with this lonely span
That gains me love of any—
The loving few.

BEWARE!

A little theft, a small deceit,
Too often leads to more;
'Tis hard at first, but tempts the feet
As through an open door.
Just as the broadest rivers run
From small and distant springs,
The greatest crimes that men have done
Have grown from little things.

THE LIBERATOR.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

This convention met Sept. 19th in the Meisnerian hall. The attendance was large, and there present principally women. Miss Dr. Harriet K. Hunt read an address welcoming the women present. The meeting was organized by the choice of Paulina W. Davis, of Providence, as President. Miss Harriet K. Hunt, Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Mrs. Susan Harris, Mrs. Harriet Carlton, Mrs. Dall, Mrs. Susan Harris, Mrs. Dr. Jackson, Mrs. Richard Hildreth, and Rev. T. W. Higginson, as Vice Presidents, and Miss Carlton, of Worcester, and William H. Fish, of Hopedale, as Secretaries.

Mrs. Davis took the chair, with an address on the hopes and purposes of the Woman's Rights movement, and incidentally advised that memorials be presented to every State Legislature in the land, asking for the right of citizenship, and that petitions must be everywhere circulated for names—arguing zeal in the work.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall read a report relating to the laws of Massachusetts regarding married women, stating their objectionable features which were as follows:

1. All that give to the husband the custody of his wife's person; these are fruitful in cruel results.
2. Those which give the husband the exclusive control and guardianship of his children.
3. Those which give to the husband the sole ownership of a wife's personal and real estate; these are in part repealed—at least so far as all property not given to the wife by the husband, in consequence by the 30th section of the statutes for 1855.

4. Those which give the husband an absolute right to the property of his wife's industry; all repealed by the Legislature of 1855, but likely to be put in force again by the next Legislature.
5. Those which give to the widower a larger and more permanent interest in the property of his deceased wife, than they give to the widow in that of her deceased husband.
6. Those which suspend the legal existence of a wife during marriage.

Addresses were made, before dinner, by Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, who was in favor of women voting, as they might thereby secure the advantage in this State the Legislature of last winter had given them, by T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, who believed the time would come when it would be a disgrace to a man not to be a Woman's Rights man, and Mrs. Caroline H. Dall.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention came to order at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Davis in the chair.

Reports on the laws of Vermont and New Hampshire—the former prepared by Mrs. Ann E. Brown of Brattleboro', and the latter by Miss Ellen M. Tarr of Boston, were presented by Mr. William D. O'Connor of Boston.

A letter from the Hon. Francis Gillette of Conn., containing information relative to the laws of that State in relation to women, and expressing hearty concurrence in the objects of the Woman's Rights movement, were read by Mr. O'Connor.

Dr. Harriet K. Hunt of Boston then presented the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the present position assumed by Medical schools, precluding Woman from the educational advantages enjoyed by Man, on the ground of delicacy, virtually acknowledges the impotency of Man ever being her medical attendant. [Applause and laughter.]

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to sustain those women, who, from a conviction of duty, enter the medical profession, in their efforts to overcome the evils which have accumulated in their path, and in their attacks upon the strongholds of vice, in which women are so effectual.

Resolved, That the present array of quack nostrums, and the utter incompetency of physicians to stay them, and the reception of some of them into the Pharmacopoeia, together with the varied pathos and ills of the day, are suggestive of a need of that higher element in medical life, which can only be supplied by the admission of women.

Miss Hunt made a few remarks, chiefly in compliment to Dr. Buchanan's Eclectic Medical School of Cincinnati, the Sterling Medical College of Columbus, and the Cleveland College, all of Ohio, and to all of which women are admitted. Think of Massachusetts in this contrast! added Miss Hunt.

Miss Young of Lowell followed with a few remarks regarding the importance of women being in the medical profession.

Mr. George Sennott of Boston, himself a lawyer, stated two cases which lately occurred in the courts, whereby, owing to the established doctrine of the legal non-entity of women, two married women escaped punishment for minor offences—the husband in one of these instances suffering for the fault of the wife. Mr. Sennott followed with some remarks tending to show that a general endorsement of the purpose of the movement.

Mrs. Dall, taking up a remark made by Mr. Sennott, to the effect that women must trust to individual effort for success in this movement, which remark he connected with the observation that his own profession would willingly welcome women among them,—recommended to turn individual effort in so doing, to that profession, which, said Mrs. D., has thus far been wanting.

Mrs. D. concluded by the remark, that Florence Nightingale, who at present engrossed the attention of the world, would have been better qualified for her noble duties before Sebastopol, had she had the medical education women are deprived of by the laws of institutions, and the tyranny of public opinion. Mrs. D. exploded the popular idea of the trouble that would arise from women being allowed to vote, by reference to her own experience at Toronto, where women holding property are voters, and where their appearance at the polls tends to harmonize proceedings.

Miss Young spoke for a few minutes in regard to the value of working women over talking women, in this movement.

Dr. Wm. F. Channing then took the floor. He began by remarking, that the last time he had stood in a Woman's Convention was on the day of Burns' rendition—the day when all the worst misdeeds of man ran riot in this city. That day, entering the Convention, he had formed a spirit of love, of peace, of hope and promise; and he became convinced that this is a world-wide movement. The world has hitherto been man's world; a world of arbitrary thought and force.

He believed that the State Prison, the gallows, the battle-field—all the great evils of the world—might be traced to the wrong existing in our social organization—the fact that all the power had been given to men.

We are unable to give even an idea of the beautiful and generous speech of Dr. Channing. He concluded by wishing a fervent "God speed" to the cause, and wishing to be identified with it.

Mr. John Orvis followed in a speech sympathizing with the movement, and wishing to be identified with it. Adjourned to evening.

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. Davis in the Chair.

Wendell Phillips was the first speaker. He began by saying that this was only the second time a Woman's Convention had been held in Boston. It became necessary, therefore, to state what women ask. One half of the misunderstanding on this question arises from its not being understood. In America, we have adopted principles blindly, without knowing how we have comprehended. The conflict between parties here is never about principles, but about application. America is famous for bolting her food; she also bolts her principles. In law, religion—in social life, we have brought over from the old world fragments of chains. Who would think that in Philadelphia an irresponsible Judge could do what Congress has never dared to do—at his own pleasure put a man in jail for life!

It is because we have brought over from the old world that doctrine, which does not belong here,—which is at variance with our institutions—that 'contempt of court,' which ought to have been trodden out, like a poisonous weed, long ago. [Great applause.]

Republicanisms say, 'Shut woman out of the gallows, if you shut her out of the ballot-box. Shut her out of the tax list, if you shut her out of the voting list.' Trample your republicanisms under foot, if need be, but be consistent.

This movement does not undertake to protect woman. The theory of Republicanism is, that one class is safe till it protects itself! 1776 were the people saying to an oligarchy, 'We don't want your protection.' Aristocracy replied, 'You are a set of farmers—you don't understand government.' The answer was, 'We'll try.'

Now we tell woman she is not fit to govern herself. Her answer is, 'I want to try! Nothing will convince me I am not fit till I try.'

We don't claim woman will produce a Columbus or a Napoleon. We don't miss this question. You don't say to your Theodore Parkers, your Henry Ward Beechers, your Websters, your Lawrences, 'You shall vote, and no one else inferior to you in intellect shall.' But every one votes because he is a man. If he commits murder, he is hung, and therefore he votes!

That which God made men capable to do, he meant them to do. Is woman capable of understanding great civil questions—moral questions? Then let her use her understanding. This is our rule. Prove to me that woman can do nothing better than attend to the physical wants of her husband—prove that Hannah More, when she taught prayers, was an unsexed woman, and that Florence Nightingale, when she undertook to supply the failings of Palmerston, was a monster of atrocity—prove all this before you attempt to circumscribe the sphere of woman, and limit her usefulness to a few domestic duties.

But you are so anxious to help God govern his world! There is a set of little great men in this country, who take it upon themselves to define woman's sphere. They write books on Female Piety. Suppose women define man's sphere, and writing books on Male Piety—what should we think? You say to women, Where are your great poets, your great statesmen like those who gild the galaxy of man's supremacy? And the answer is, just where many men are whom circumstances never favored. Daniel Webster said, 'It is not the education you get in college walls that makes you men—but it is the education you give yourselves.' It was Austrius and Jena made Napoleon. It was struggling with obstacles made Burke.

We deny woman experience, and taunt her with littleness. Teach woman with nothing but books! It is not possible. One reason why we should advocate this cause is, because it is the only basis of the education of half the world. We have let half the intellect of the world run to waste.

What makes Americans so keen? They have the great questions of government resting upon them! De Tocqueville said it was not your colleges were valuable: it was your jury-box that is the university of the American people. We deny it to woman. We build around her walls of ivory, and then taunt her for not leaping over them.

The woman moment gets the ballot, she protects herself. Go up to the State House, and argue this cause, and my Lords of the Legislature will stare at you pityingly for making a hobby of such a question. But have each of them to think there are five hundred women's votes waiting for them at home in the ballot-box, and they'll carefully note your every argument. We have a great deal of superabundant statesmanship here, trying to protect other people.

People say, let women vote, and the wife will be a Whig and the husband a Democrat, and trouble will ensue. But we settled all that three hundred years ago. People quarrel more about religion than politics. We allow husbands and wives to differ in religion. It works well. Now carry that principle into politics. But don't try to help God govern the world by telling lies. Carry out the principles of republicanism, or else renounce them. Don't evade the issue by saying woman is only half a man. If woman is only one half of what a man is, then she is forty times more than a great many men are at present!

One objection is, woman's peculiar grace of character is destroyed if she meddles in government. I don't believe it, but even if it is true, how dare we take away the God-given rights of human beings to secure their graces? Another objection is, women will have no time for politics. The whaler, the merchant, the soldier, all are engaged in their respective avocations, but they have time. But woman has children to tend to school, and sewing to do, and she will not have time! This is all the argument.

The law is not so much in fault after all. Women have rights—let them take them! Outrage public opinion; it is the only way the world advances. Public opinion must be shocked into reflection. Never mind the press. When it abuses you, it's a good sign. If it laughs, it's a good sign. It's a sign it's alive. The *Daily Liberator* hasn't laughed yet. (Great laughter.) Success is the test of everything here. Yankees have a wonderful respect for it. After the cause is won, the Conservatives will say they were Women's Rights men twenty years before you so. God grant they may soon have a chance to say so! In that day we will sep, fold our hands, and bow our heads, and acknowledge the Whig party and the *Daily Liberator* did it all!

Mrs. Blackwell took the floor, and with her usual eloquence exposed the inequalities of the social system with regard to women, as evinced by the conduct of institutions, laws, and the public at large. We will not spoil her speech, as we have Mr. Phillips, by attempting a sketch of it.

The Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.
The meeting was inaugurated by prayer from Miss Sallie Holley.

After the reading of the records by the Secretary, the following resolutions were reported by the Business Committee:—

Resolved, That the women of New England, here assembled, look forward to the attainment of the elective franchise as the only means of securing for woman such advantages as she has hitherto gained, or of placing on a permanent basis her educational, social and civil progress.

Resolved, That the failure to obtain a civil position has been the true reason why, until this day, women have only obtained transitory privileges instead of eternal rights.

Resolved, That in the reverent and generous spirit in which our opening yesterday was received, and in the generally respectful mention of the press, we recognize the power of a gentle but fearless advocacy of the Truth to win the public ear, and a most cheering omen for the future.

Resolved, That, without flinching from the dearest and simplest statement of every woman's right to all human rights, we intend to hold a position reverent to woman, faithful to man, and devoted toward the Infinite God.

Letters sympathizing with the movement were read from Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, from Rev. A. D. Mayo of Cleveland, and from Mrs. Frances D. Gage—the latter enclosing a fine poem.

Remarks supporting the resolutions were made by Mrs. Dall and Mrs. Severance. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown was received with applause. She spoke first on the need of a wider scope of occupations for women; next on the general wrongs of women resulting from our present social arrangements; then showing the remedies for these to be the extension of equal civil rights to women. No more dignified could justice to the force and beauty of Miss Brown's remarks.

Mrs. Dall spoke of the great gain women had made since the beginning of this movement.

As for the charge that women will be contaminated by mingling in politics, that is only an accusation against society, and shows how barbarous we are. Women, probably, as a body, do not want those privileges; but we have no right to notice this. It is our duty to purge our laws of every relic of barbarism.

Mr. E. remarked that there was no occasion to say in this connection, or with any reference to this movement, that a masculine woman was not strong. But every noble, gentle feeling will be felt through the next thousand years.

Wendell Phillips observed that there were two cardinal purposes to this movement. One was to get the education of experience for women. The other, to give them broader employment. The narrow range of employment open to women is the source of the vice which baffles social science. Literature is the only department open to women that is considered respectable. We must break the popular notion that it is not respectable for women to earn their living. That is one aim in this movement.

Mrs. Dr. Jackson, of Plymouth, followed in a speech on the duties of woman.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Mrs. Davis in the chair.
Miss Susan B. Anthony, of New York, was the first speaker. Her remarks were confined to a statement of the progress of the cause in the State of New York, during the past year. The details of the action which resulted in the petitioning of the New York Legislature on the subject of the rights of women, were described graphically. Miss A. attributed the lack of success, last year, only to the fact that the Legislature were entirely engrossed by the Maine Law.

Mrs. Fagan, of Philadelphia, followed in a practical appeal to women to enter the medical profession, stating that the success of those now in that profession was indisputable, and that the demand was increasing; also, asking them to sustain the literature of the cause.

Mr. Garrison was the next speaker. He began by avowing himself pledged to the Woman's Movement. It was, he said, less a reformation than a revolution. It was destined to succeed here, and broaden over the world. No good argument can be brought against it. The objections made to it are similar to those made against the emancipation of the slave. But the rights of a human being do not depend on sex or color, but on the fact of humanity. Wherever the rights of one human being are defined, there are defined the rights of every other human being on the face of the earth.

Another class of objectors say, women should not have their rights, because they are not equal to men. But if God and Nature have settled the question, what need of an oppressive enactment thereon?

Mr. Garrison went on to show that all the objections made to the woman's cause are identical with those urged against the cause of the slave; and belong to the community of oppression. Whoever is not for Woman's Rights is not for Human Rights. He is a Tory, and not a Republican.

The condition of the slave women in this country was portrayed. The exclusion of women from a voice in the government was proved unjust, and inconsistent with the Massachusetts Bill of Rights.

The various usurpations and oppressions in regard to woman were debated by Mr. Garrison, and criticised with great power.

It was urged that the ballot would enable women to protect themselves. He (Mr. G.) did not vote himself, but he would not have other people who held different views, deprive of the right of so doing. He concluded by objecting to the first resolution on the ground of its being equivocal.

Mrs. Dall replied briefly, defending the resolution: she continued by exposing the injustice of the remanence given to Female Teachers in our public schools; she also proved, by abundant historical citations, that woman's right to speak had been established long ago. She concluded by offering the following resolution:—

Resolved, That under a republican government, we consider the ballot woman's sword and shield; the means of achieving and protecting all other civil rights; her college, to open to her all the advantages of high culture; her independent right; and its attainment the basis of all other rights; and we urge it upon the National Convention, soon to assemble in Cincinnati, to devote their chief attention to this object. Adj.

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. Davis in the chair.
After some preliminary business, the President introduced Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Mr. Emerson began by referring to the ancient belief that women, being more impressionable than men, are the index of the coming hour. This, he said, was his own belief. Any view or opinion cherished by women is a sign of coming revolution.

Man is the will, and woman the sentiment. In this ship of Humanity, the will is the rudder, and the sentiment the sail. When the sentiment takes the place of the rudder, it is only the sail that moves. The life of the affections is the natural life of woman. Most women would abandon all other destinies in life for an ideal marriage. In no art or science have women proved themselves masters. But in conversation they have no equals; and conversation is more than any art or science—it is the very flower of civilization. In this art, woman is pre-eminent. In this sense, Steele, speaking of his mistress, could say, 'to have loved her was to have an education.' Women finish life and language.

The life of woman is more relative than that of man. Woman graces every thing, and all graceful things come from her hand. By the laws of correspondence, a woman's convention should be held in a sculpture gallery. They are poets who believe their own poetry.

But the sturdy crowd of woman is in her affections. We men have no right to say it—but the omnipotence of woman is in her humanity.

With the advancement of society, the position of woman, of course, is changed. The Quakers have the honor of first establishing the equality of the sexes; the Shakers have done still more. Woman's second epoch dates in France. In 1620, the Marchioness de Rambouillet built her house in Paris—a spacious palace. The King's Court then was devoted only to ambition or gallantry. But Madame de Rambouillet assembled around her all that was beautiful and sensible in woman, and at the Hotel Rambouillet, elegance and letters and character filled the hour. That was the commencement of modern society.

A third epoch was brought in by Swedenborg, who showed that sex ran through thought and nature. His doctrines have given woman a feeling of public duty and of self-respect.

The nineteenth century is marked by the demands of woman to see full half of the world she has been robbed of so long. It is a very cheap step to regard woman as incapable—as the victim of her own temperament; though it has been indulged from Aristophanes to Rabelais, and from these down to Tennyson's poem and the American newspapers.

To come of the claims of women, the law has lent a willing ear. The recent laws of this Commonwealth have bettered her condition in regard to property. But this is all, so far.

It is very cheap wit that finds it droll for women to vote. It is so hard to get her sensible opinion on matters of taste, or other matters, in company? Why then not multiply the company? Is not woman as able as man to express a correct opinion in regard to eating people, as they do in the Pease Islands, or hunting people with bloodhounds, as he does in this country?

It said women are not qualified to vote by practical experience. But it is strange if they cannot vote as wisely as men do at most town meetings, where the innocent citizen puts in the ballot box trustfully. If the brutal ignorance of the thousands of emigrants in our cities is allowed to vote, it seems only fair the higher aspirations of the purest part of the community should have a vote too.

As for the charge that women will be contaminated by mingling in politics, that is only an accusation against society, and shows how barbarous we are. Women, probably, as a body, do not want those privileges; but we have no right to notice this. It is our duty to purge our laws of every relic of barbarism.

Mr. E. remarked that there was no occasion to say in this connection, or with any reference to this movement, that a masculine woman was not strong. But every noble, gentle feeling will be felt through the next thousand years.

The slavery of women happened when men were slaves to kings. Time has wrought the amelioration of one sex, and will of the other.

Whatever woman's heart is prompted to desire, man's will be prompted to accomplish. The success of the woman's movement was sure.

It is impossible to convey the faintest idea by these few points of the exceeding delicate and subtle beauty of Mr. Emerson's discourse. It was one of his very finest efforts, and gave the most intense satisfaction to the large audience.

After the lecture, Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith of New York, delivered a poem, which won the frequent applause of her auditory.

Mrs. Davis in conclusion thanked the public for the attention and respect they had paid to the Convention, and the meeting adjourned.

CHINA.

The Pekin Gazette reports that the insurgents are losing ground in the North of China. The *Oceanic Friend of China* says:

'The amount of bloodshed at Canton, during the last month, is sickening. When the province of Canton was vacated without fighting, a short time ago, a number of the inhabitants thought mercy would be shown to them, if they gave themselves up. With equal reason might forbearance have been expected of the hungry wolf: they were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred, as many as ten thousand. It is said, being cut in the city at once by thousands. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination (so called) arrived, eye-witnesses tell of the utmost callousness being exhibited, the condemned getting into the execution basket with apparent satisfaction. At the rate of seven or eight hundred a day, for some time, the whole ten thousand, and thousands more, were soon got rid of. Several of the human beings do not depend on sex or color, but on the fact of humanity. Wherever the rights of one human being are defined, there are defined the rights of every other human being on the face of the earth.'

Another class of objectors say, women should not have their rights, because they are not equal to men. But if God and Nature have settled the question, what need of an oppressive enactment thereon?

Mr. Garrison went on to show that all the objections made to the woman's cause are identical with those urged against the cause of the slave; and belong to the community of oppression. Whoever is not for Woman's Rights is not for Human Rights. He is a Tory, and not a Republican.

The condition of the slave women in this country was portrayed. The exclusion of women from a voice in the government was proved unjust, and inconsistent with the Massachusetts Bill of Rights.

The various usurpations and oppressions in regard to woman were debated by Mr. Garrison, and criticised with great power.

It was urged that the ballot would enable women to protect themselves. He (Mr. G.) did not vote himself, but he would not have other people who held different views, deprive of the right of so doing. He concluded by objecting to the first resolution on the ground of its being equivocal.

Mrs. Dall replied briefly, defending the resolution: she continued by exposing the injustice of the remanence given to Female Teachers in our public schools; she also proved, by abundant historical citations, that woman's right to speak had been established long ago. She concluded by offering the following resolution:—

Resolved, That under a republican government, we consider the ballot woman's sword and shield; the means of achieving and protecting all other civil rights; her college, to open to her all the advantages of high culture; her independent right; and its attainment the basis of all other rights; and we urge it upon the National Convention, soon to assemble in Cincinnati, to devote their chief attention to this object. Adj.

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. Davis in the chair.
After some preliminary business, the President introduced Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Mr. Emerson began by referring to the ancient belief that women, being more impressionable than men, are the index of the coming hour. This, he said, was his own belief. Any view or opinion cherished by women is a sign of coming revolution.

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